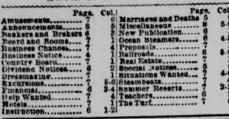
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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A verdict was returned in favor of The London Times" in the O'Donnell libel suit; the result is unsatisfactory to the public; Mr. Parnell will make a personal explanation in the Commons of the charges affecting him. == Official dispatches from St. Petersburg state that Russia has concluded to cease all interference with Bulgaria. === The American man-of-war Enterprise was pulled off the mole at Drobak by a Danish warship. === The sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Council continue in London. The American cricketers defeated the Canadian team at Toronto by an inning and 87 runs.

Congress .- Both branches in session. === The Senate: The President submitted another batch of pension vetoes; the minority of the Pensions Committee submitted their report === The House: The report of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the case of John Curtin Kent, a naturalized American imprisoned in England, was made public; the Holman Land Grant Forfeiture bill failed to pass; the bill for the settlement of Florida claims was considered.

Domestic.-General Harrison was visited by ex-Minister Foster. = Dr. Sivartha, of Chicago, started for Palestine to labor for the repeopling of that country. ==== The scale of the Amalgamated Association was signed by a firm in Sharpsburg, Penn. === The Democratic Club Convention chose Chauncey F. Black president. = Widespread damage was done by storms in

City and Suburban.-Important testimony before the Senate Committee investigating Aqueduct corruption; contractors paid for extra excavation without warrant; unnecessary use of rubble work on the whole line of the tunnel. —— A big wave struck the steamer City of Rome, carrying away the bowsprit and doing much other damage; several seamen injured. = Samuel E. Henderson, of Cleveland, committed suicide at the Astor House. === The Board of Electrical Control obtained a summons against the United States Illuminating Company for not removing its wires in West Twenty-fifth-st. = A tornado at New-Brunswick, N. J., caused great damage, killing one man and injuring others. = Burgess's cutter Papoose defeated the Yankeo sloop Banshee over the Larchment course. === Two conspirators with the absconding Van Load in the robbery of the Second National Bank of Jersey City were held to bail. === The winners at Monmouth Park were Salisbury, Diablo, Gorgo, Taragon, Volta, Burr Oak. = Stocks quiet and higher, Co

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Slightly cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 68; average 74 1-2.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The suit against "The London Times," brought by Mr. O'Donnell, has been shown by the trial to have been collusive in its character. Its purpose was to enable that journal to print another edition of its "Parnellism and Crime" with the sanction of the court, and to force its London contemporaries to advertise its peculiar enterprise in the regular law reports. In no other respect is this suit remarkable. Mr. O'Donnell's treachery to the Home Rule cause has long been suspected. His suit, brought in the interest of and apparently with the consent of the journal which he charged with reviling him, will thoroughly discredit him in Irish eyes. Mr. Parnell's denials of the authenticity of the letters attributed to him dispose of the "new" evidence against him.

A wretched state of things is disclosed by the investigation into the capsizing of the steam launch Olivette, in Newark Bay a fortnight ago, which resulted in the loss of six lives. It appears that the owner of the boat was steering it, although he had no license as master or pilot, and that the man in charge of the engine was not an engineer, but had picked up some information on the subject and thought he "knew enough to run an engine." The boat was licensed to carry twelve persons, but there were twenty on board. The only wonder is that more of them did not go to the bottom. It is in order to inquire how many other boats in the waters about New-York are sent out in an equally reckless fashion. If an example is made of those responsible for the Newark accident, the margin of safety in the case of like excursions during the season now opened will be considerably broadened.

Imitation is an undisguised form of flattery. The success of the League of Republican Clubs has been so marked, and the good results of its work are already so apparent, that the Democrats have perceived the need of undertaking something in the same line as an offset to the rapidly-growing influence of the Republican organization. The National Association of Democratic Clubs, just brought into being at Baltimore, is palpably copied after the Republican model, and its authors evidently indulge the hope of raising up a formidable rival there-But the device is too transparent. Nobady will be deceived by the claims made and the favorable showing that can be arranged from reports and documents. The Democratic Association starts on its feeble career under the presidency of Chauncey F. Black, who is meagrely known to fame as the son of Judge Black and as the man who ran for Governor of Pennsylvania against General Beaver and was beaten by more than 42,000 votes.

The magnitude of the Aqueduct crookedness keeps increasing. Yesterday's session of the Investigating Committee afforded two sensa-

to the substitution of rubble work (stones mixed with cement) for dry packing (loose broken stones) along the entire length of the Aqueduct. The dry packing was to be done at the contractors' expense; for rubble the city has to pay \$5 a yard, giving the contractors a generous profit plus the sum saved by not putting in dry packing. General Newton, the Commissioner of Public Works, is the only direct representative of the city on the Aqueduct Commission. He testified that this substitution was ordered at a meeting from which he was absent by reason of sickness, that the resolution was blindly worded, and that he did not know of the change until this investigation began. By the substitution the city will be out of pocket to the tune of \$1,000,000. The other revelation related to the payment for eight inches of excavation outside of the prescribed line of the tunnel, which has been going on under Controllers Loew and Myers until some \$800,000 has gone in this way. The Controllers acted on the supposition that the Corporation Counsel had given an opinion justifying it; but the present Corporation Counsel and his two predecessors swore that no such opinion had ever been rendered. Why there was such a supposition is not clear. What is clear is that the city treasury is being systematically attacked on a gigantic scale.

MR. MILLS'S DEFENCE.

In some respects, the speech of Mr. Mills at the Tammany Hall celebration may be accepted as a better exposition of his Tariff bill than any other. His speech and that of Mr. Carlisle in the House set forth what may be called the philosophy of the bill-that freetrade theory which proposes to help manufactmaterials and wages. The speech at Tammany Hall, on the other hand, showed the popular defence which the Democrats expect to set up; how they mean to represent the measure to the voters, especially in Eastern and manufacturing States. Mr. Mills can speak with authority, if any one can. The bill was not only framed by him, but is in his official charge as the chosen leader of his party in the House. The party and its candidate are bound by his declarations, so far as they express the purpose and set forth the intended effects of the measure to which the party and candidate are pledged by their National platform.

It will strike every one who reads the speech of Mr. Mills that his chief anxiety is to satisfy Democrats that his bill is not a free-trade measure. At the very threshold we have the ancient but not honorable trick of words-the bill does not abolish all duties, Mr. Mills says, and therefore it is not a Free Trade bill. The Texas demagogue sadly underrates and insults the intelligence of Northern voters. They are perfectly well aware that abolition of a middle link of a chain is abolition of the chain.

Protection is a system for the defence and elevation of American labor as a whole. It cannot succeed, in economic results or at elections, unless it fairly and effectively benefits American labor generally. If a large proportion, well-nigh half of that labor, in consequence of a Democratic revision finds its wages reduced or its profits destroyed, so that in other branches of industry higher wages or larger profits are assured, the economic effect is that production in this branch will be abandoned, and the country will become dependent upon foreign markets, which are controlled by foreign rivals, for the supply of its manufacturing establishments. The effect will be to destroy the industry which is thus forced to compete with foreigners who control the supply. Wool-Mills bill makes the profits in that business smaller than the profits in other American industries, and the manufacture cannot prosper | Mr. Barnum's election means. It was a warnif forced, with duties on goods reduced from | ing that every weapon of the political corwho control the wool markets of other countries upon which the American manufacturer | box frauds will be relied upon to make the must then depend for his supplies.

Politically the maintenance of the system becomes impossible if a large part of the voters of the country find that the tariff, as amended, no longer defends their industry, but abandons them to unchecked foreign competition, while fixed in our polities for many years. At first professedly defending and protecting specially favored industries. The farmers are about half of the American voters, and if the tariff advent of Tilden Mr. Barnum came into Nabe so altered as to prostrate their industry, while others are still nominally favored, their votes will quickly be concentrated against the system, it is hoped. That is exactly the end about this. He understands Mr. Barnum's desired by the Democratic party. It means to make the tariff offensive to the farmers of the manner of the large class of bigoted and this country, and particularly to the woolgrowers, in order to get their votes for the silent rather than say anything that will hurt destruction of the entire system.

A free-trade bill is one which seeks to destroy the protective system, as this bill does. Economically, it would at once assail both the production of raw materials and the manufacture, because the latter cannot thrive when dedependent upon foreign supplies. Politically, it means to break down the support of the entire protective system, by turning against it But these frauds are committed by Democrats; The chief pretence that the measure is not for free trade, because it does not cut off all duties at the start, will not deceive Northern voters. Mr. Mills will find that their quick intelligence is the solid rock against which the angriest

CLEVELAND ENGLAND'S CHOICE.

Presidential candidate is determined by the and very far away, while it brings the full logic of history and the facts of the present. power of the glass to bear upon a corrupt Re-He is a Democratic President dependent, as Polk, Pierce and Buchanan were, upon the times his natural size. It follows that the political supremacy of a Scuthern oligarchy. Republicans have made the cause of American industry their own. Democrats under Southern leadership have antagonized protection and advocated a revenue tariff based upon Cob- tirely made up of bad people, and that the den's principles. The low tariff of 1846 was Democratic party is entirely made up of good enacted under Polk's Administration in consequence of Southern pressure. Pierce was the accomplice of the slave-owning Free Traders. | cratic newspaper-and a very bigoted and un-Buchanan was elected on a platform dictated by the South, and proclaiming that the time had come "for the people of these United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world." The same platform was readopted by the Douglas and Breckinridge conventions in 1860. The Democratic party before the war was unequivocally committed to the policy of free trade, and this was the direct result of Southern ascendancy in its councils. The logic of history informs England that the same party, with the Solid South as its stronghold of power, stands once more for free trade. For this reason Mr. Cleveland is England's er"-during a campaign in which he is percandidate.

At the outbreak of the war England's governing and trading classes were in sympathy with the South. Why? Because the South had thrown the weight of its political domination in the Union on the side of free trade. The South had been fighting England's commercial battle in America. England was unwilling to desert its ally, the slave-owning oligarchy. It knew that if the Union were divided it could at least control the markets of the South, and its confidence was well founded.

to incorporate in its Constitution a direct prohibition of tariff legislation for the promotion of industries in the clause: "But no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States." The Confederacy was a freetrade State, and that fact imbedded in its Constitution enlisted English support. The logic of history is very plain when the English people come to apply it to the facts of the present political situation. The Solid South when it was in rebellion favored free trade without reservation. The Solid South is now governing the Union, and will continue to do so if President Cleveland be re-elected. It advocates free trade by the mouths of the five Southern Democrats of the Mills Committee who have framed the present Tariff bill. For this reason Mr. Cleveland is England's candidate.

So long as the Democracy was deprived of Southern leaders it was silent respecting the tariff. From 1860, when both wings of the party reaffirmed the Buchanan declaration in favor of "progressive free trade throughout the world," until 1876, there were no assaults in its platforms on home industries. In 1876 the presence of Southern leaders from all the reconstructed States was indicated by the adoption of a strong anti-Protection plank, condemning the tariff in unmeasured terms, and demanding that "all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue." In 1880 the Democracy again stood "for a tariff for revenue The Southern oligarchy had regained its political ascendancy and was again exerting ure by enforced reduction in the cost of raw its despotic influence within the party in favor of free trade. It is using the President as its economic mouthpiece to-day as it employed Pierce and Buchanan before him. "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory." The South is in the saddle riding roughshod over American industries; and for this reason Mr. Cleveland is England's jockey.

> THE MEETING OF THE STATE CLUBS. A great deal of interest is manifested by Republicans generally in the meeting of the New-York State League of Republican Clubs, which is to be held in Saratoga on the 11th of this month. All signs point to a large and enthusiastic convention, whose outcome cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the National and State canvass. It is obviously desirable that all Republicans who can find it convenient to be in Saratoga at that date should be on hand. In a multitude of counseliors there is wisdom. Every Republican will receive a hearty welcome, whether a club-man

> One of the great objects of these organizations is to provide for a thorough canvass. To win this fall we must get out the full Republican vote in every school district. The convention will afford the experienced and sagacious party workers an opportunity to compare views and adopt the best means to secure the result upon which so much depends. Those who attend the convention will doubtless gain many valuable suggestions for the prosecution of campaign work. The matter is one of obvious importance. Saratoga should be full to overflowing with Republicans next week.

SILENCE THAT SPEAKS. We have been waiting, with patience worthy of a better cause, for the comments of "The Evening Post' upon the election of W. H. Barnum to be chairman of the Democratic Nagrowing cannot prosper, for instance, if the tional Committee. "The Post" is not particularly we'l informed upon politics, but it certainly knows more than enough to know what a third to one-half, to compete with foreigners | ruptionist will be used to carry Northern States for Mr. Cleveland, while the customary ballotouth solid for him. Mr. Barnum's election means that whatever the lavish and unscrupulous use of money can do to elect the Democratic ticket will be done; and "The Post" is silent. Mr. Barnum's reputation has been it was local, and based mainly upon his operations in his Congressional district. With the tional prominence, and expanded his methods to fit a Presidential election. The editor of The Post" is under no illusion whatsoever character and record perfectly well, but after partisan editors to which he belongs, he is

his party. There is no special inconsistency in thisthat is to say, none that need excite surprise as coming from "The Post." If the ballotbox frauds in the South were committed by Republicans, and if Republican control of the National Government rested upon them, "The Post" would never tire of denouncing them. a great body of voters who now support it. they are the foundation-stone of a Democratic Administration; and "The Post," as a Demoeratic paper, never tires of co-operating with the men who perpetrate these frauds and the men who profit by them in order to bring about a triumph for the party to which they all bewaves of free trade will dash themselves in long. If Mr. Barnum was a Republican, "The Post" would attack him furiously, but he is a Democrat, and so it follows its rule of looking at a corrupt Democrat through the wrong England's choice of Mr. Cleveland as its end of the glass, making him seem very small publican and magnifies him to a thousand persons who get their ideas mainly from "The Post"-and it is said that there is such a class, though it is necessarily a small one-really seem to think that the Republican party is enpeople. There is a simple explanation of the

> fair Democratic newspaper at that. HOW CLEVELAND SIEPS FORWARD. "The Providence Journal" (Dem.) refers to the new classification of the Civil Service as a distinct step forward in the practical application to Federal officeholders of the principles of Civil Service reform." And then, with a view to making a little capital for its candidate for the Presidency, "The Journal" adds, "for this new classification President Cleveland is certainly entitled to credit."

whole matter-that "The Post" is a Demo-

The public is perfectly well aware that Mr. Cleveland is an earnest and edifying "reformsonally interested. The trouble with him is that after election he backslides. He recalls the fishes to which the saint preached:

The sermon now ended. Each turned and descended. The pikes went on stealing. 'cels went on celling .-Much delighted were they But preferred the old way.

When Mr. Cleveland was running for office four years ago his devotion to reform (in the abstract) led him to enter an emphatic protest against the eligibility of a President for re-Conal developments. The first was in regard | One of the first acts of the Confederacy was | election. But once in the White House he pro-

ceeded to backslide from that conviction. So in the canvass of 1884 he fired the Mugwump heart by declaring that he regarded public office as a public trust. But as if to show his contempt for that fine reform maxim he has given the country four years of Garland. Again, in his letter accepting the first nomination for the Presidency, he gave Federal officeholders to understand that in the event of his election they "should neither be expected nor allowed to do questionable party service." And vet without rebuke from him a circular was sent over the country last February, signed with the names of the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and the United States Public Printer, having for its object to turn all the post offices of the country into Cleveland recruiting stations.

All this goes to show that Mr. Cleveland is a zealous reformer in theory, but an industrious backslider in practice. The militia company in the old story resolved that "in case of war this company shall immediately disband." Cleveland, the candidate, can be counted upon to say and do many highly exemplary things. But judging the future by the past it is right to conclude that in the event of his re-election he would disband his reform convictions.

AFTERMATH.

Every 5th of July the newspapers chronicle number of so-called accidents and a number of more or less destructive fires, all caused, directly or indirectly, by the practice of "celebration." Whoever examines and reflects upon these lists will be convinced that whatever attempts are made to prevent the indiscriminate practice of setting off crackers, fireworks and pistols in the streets of great cities, are in the interests of the whole community. That is the first conclusion forced upon the observer. The second is that the effort duly to celebrate the Fourth of July brings out more recklessness and stupidity than could have been supposed to exist among civilized people. This second impression necessarily reinforces the first, for it tends to confirm the suspicion that there are a great many people who require to be watched and guarded as carefully as though they were children on all occasions when the regular routine of life is a little broken in upon. These are the people who fire revolvers loaded with ball in the streets, and who every year score several victims. Then there are the people who let off crackers or fireworks in or near inflammable wooden structures, or who leave smouldering fragments of crackers lying about, or who drop lighted punk anywhere.

The incredible folly and the selfish recklessness of all these, and also of the fond parents who furnish small children with fireworks or pistols, cause heavy losses of property every Fourth of July, and fill the hospitals with painful cases when they stop short of taking human life. In a city of this State a few days ago some children, playing with crackers, set fire to a great factory and brought about a loss of half a million dollars. Yesterday hundreds of families had to lament serious infuries to some of their members-fingers and thumbs blown off, eyes put out, little bodies gashed or burned-and all for want of reasonable precaution and care. Yet in face of these frequent annual exhibits there are those who inveigh against the prohibition of free mayhem and arson on Independence Day, and appear to think it better that a great city or two should be burned once a year than that any check should be put upon a method of celebration which is derived directly from the "Heathen Chinee"; which is thoroughly barbarous in character; which annoys far more people than it pleases, and which is prolific of the most serious mischief. In short, it might be thought that celebration by explosion belonged so wholly to an obsolete stage of development that it ought to give way to more rational and intel-

lectual methods. Upon the application of "Richard Croker and | princess, who would not hear of anything of the sort which means that virtuous and disinterested guardian of popular rights, Tammany Hall, the Attorney-General of the State is going to pro ceed against " Trusts." He is going to do it right away, so that "Richard and others" may make a point of it during the campaign. In this he is wiser than he thinks, for if he waited until after the campaign is ended, there is a strong probability that "Richard and others" would forget their noble rage against Trusts-at least until another political crisis is at hand. The way the souls of Richard and others" have of glowing with horror and indignation at public abuses just before a campaign and then of cooling off like a red-hot horse-shoe soused in a bucket of water is most interesting to observe. And yet, we wouldn't for all the world say aught to dampen the new-born virtue of Tammany Hall. It is true that the snow-white gown and the angel wings to which 'Richard and others' are just now endeavoring to adjust themselves don't seem to be a good fit, but we are nevertheless gratified to vitness such spectacles. "Richard and others" we wish you

" It looks now," remarks " The New-York Commercial Advertiser," "as if the Republicans propose to let New-York go by default." This interesting statement would be more adequate if "The Advertiser" had mentioned the location of the lunatic asylum in which the person to whom this looks" is now confined.

Our friend, "The World," complains that the Republican party lacks sincerity in sharply accentuating the controversy between Protection and Free Trade. The issue of the campaign is not the juggling phrases pieced together by Mr. Watterson and Senator Gorman and worked into the Democratic National platform for the sake of misleading Protectionist Democrats in doubtful States. The ssue is the President's message and the Mills bill, which were accepted by the Convention as the correct interpretation of the party's ambiguous, tricky and dishonest platform utterances. Tariff debate in the House shows what is the real issue before the country and that nearly every Democratic Representative who took the floor either made a free-trade speech without disguise or used time-worn free-trade arguments while professing to be interested only in the question of reducing the surplus. That debate convicts the Democratic party of being free trade through and

" Keep petticoats out of politics," exclaims " The Rochester Union." We judge from this that "The Union" is opposed to Jeff Davis taking the stump

for Cleveland. The charges brought against W. Martin Jones of Rochester, the Prohibition nominee for Governor, are serious. It is alleged that Mr. Jones, who has made it a practice to prosecute liquorsellers, bringing suits in the name of the Overseers of the Poor, compromised a suit against a Canandaigua dealer for \$400, \$150 of which was to be for attorney's costs, and \$250 was to go to the town of Manchester; and that Mr. Jones retained the whole amount, suit against him on the part of the town of Manchester being still on. If this charge is well founded, Mr. Jones would appear to belong to the worst class of impostors-men who profess to be reformers only to serve their own oase purposes. The suggestion that he should get off the ticket is a good one. We want no vulgar frauds running for Governor in the Empire State.

Mr. Chairman: I appeal to the Democracy here to stand true to their colors. (Applause on the Democratic Side.) I appeal to them to stand up to the traditions of our party. A tariff for anything else than revenue is outside the traditions and principles of our party, and at war with its pledges and history. It is foreign to our platform. We have given our people the assurance of our intention to do this. Let us prove our faith by our works. (Applause on the Democratic side.) Let us engrave upon the imperishable tablets of the law the truth of the doctrine

we have proclaimed.-(Mr. Rayner's speech in Tariff

This uncompromising declaration in favor of free trade as the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic faith was rapturously applauded by the Democratic members. That tells the whole story. That craven and dishonest party cannot skulk nor shirk the free-trade issue in protection States during this campaign.

The silly season has begun unusually early. The Mugwump daily microscopes are trying to arouse religious prejudices against the Republican party because Colonel Ingersoll, who is outspoken for the ticket, is notoriously an atheist. This is simply too absurd. Colonel Ingersoll's religious opinions are his own affair, and the Republican party has nothing to do with them. If any test of this description is to be made, let it be by showing what proportion of the virtuous and intelligent classes in the community are in the Republican party, and what proportion of the thieves, criminals, paupers and worthless characters generally are in the Democratic party.

PERSONAL.

"I may honestly say," writes Str John E. Millais "that I never consciously placed an idle touch upon canvas. Yet," he continues, "the worst pictures I ever painted in my life are those into which I threw most trouble and laber; and I confess I should not grieve were half of my works to go to the bottom of the Atlantic—if I might choose the half."

Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar reached San Fran cisco last week from Japan, on his way around the world. He is a nephew of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. He will soon visit New-York.

"The British Medical Journal" says: The sad case of the late Emperor Frederick III is without parallel in modern history. The partial invalidism of several European monarchs has influenced politics in a marked William III of England suffered from bronchitis and emphysema, and the condition of his health was a factor in the calculations of politicians for years before his death, which, after all, was caused by accident. Louis XIII was phthisical, and his illhealth to a great extent brought about the absolute rule of Richelleu; but the King, though he succumbed to tubercular ulceration of the large intestines, lived over his forty-second birthday. Putting aside aged Popes; Sultans, always under tutelage whether healthy or sickly; nominal monarchs like Louis XVII and Napoleon II, and two Czars, said, on not sufficient grounds, to have been insane when murdered, there mains the great historical case of Charles II of Spain. He appears to have been of weak intellect, and there is some record of congenital malformations, including deficient development of the lower jaw. This natural mental weakness, however, was certainly aggravated by bad education and by the custom of his father's Court, which kept him from the wholesome society of youths of his own age; yet his mental weakness was not so great as to prevent him from feeling much irritation at the conduct of England, France and Germany toward his country. He succeeded to the throne in 1665 and did not die till 1700; in 1668, when the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, his death was hourly expected, but his stelly existence was protracted for thirty-two years. After his death in 1700 the war of the Spanish Succession soon followed. His case, had it been properly reported, would be of high clinical interest. With the sole exception of the invalidism in both instances, the reigns of Frederick III of Germany and Charles II, of Span stood in strong contrast.

During the war of 1870, "Figaro" says, there was and there is some record of congenital malformations,

During the war of 1870, "Figaro" says, there was published anonymously a brochure called " A New Letter of Junius," the author of which was M. Alexandre Dumas, jr., which contained this remarkable prophecy concerning the then Crown Prince of Germany: " And when Prince Fritz shall wish to resist the current, and shall say, 'But I, Lord, have always loved peace,' the Lord shall answer him saying, 'I have declared equally guilty those who do evil and those who permit it to be done in their sight. I had made thee handsome and good, not solely that thou mightest make repara-tion for the paternal crimes, but that thou mightest prevent them. Thy punishment shall be to die with-out having done good."

The Rev. Dr. Littledale in "The Spectator" relates that when before the Ritual Commission he remarked that it was very difficult to bring an Anglican Bishop to trial for any ecclesiastical offence. Archbishop Tait then asked him, "What is the case as regards an "There are," replied Dr. Littledale, "no means whatever provided for bringing an Architshop to trial." To which Dr. Tait responded with a complacent smile, "I am exceedingly glad to hear it."

It is said that after the death of his first wife, the Duke of Aosta was so much affected that he talked of entering a monastery. His sister, Princess Clotilde, was anxious to dispel all these gloomy ideas; and as her daughter, the Princess Lactitia, was a bright, highspirited girl, she told her to try and cheer up her uncle. me time after this Princess Clotilde, who had no idea that her daughter had formed any attachment to the Duke of Aosta, spoke to her about marriage, and two or three persons were mentioned to the young At last her mother said to her that she must make up At last her mother said to her that she must make her mind; whereupon she admitted that she was attached to her uncle, and that if she could not marry him she would not marry any one else. Princess (louide said nothing, but somehow or other the story got to the ears of the Dulke of Aosta, who said that he had formed a great attachment for his niece, but that disparity of age had made him keep silent, as he did not dream of her earling for him. The ice having been broken, the Dulke of Aosta went to his slater, and asked her to agree to the marriage, which, subject to the necessary dispensation from the Pope, she readily did. Thus it will be seen that the marriage is purely one of mutual affection.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Let's see, wasn't it Thurman who two or three years ago remarked that the Democratic Administration should "take the boys in out of the cold," and let them "warm their toes" I And hasn't Cleveland done so pretty thoroughly?

The Hon. Church Howe's withdrawal from the Republican National Committee has caused much regret in Nebraska. When the announcement was made at Chicago, about 400 Nebrashans who were attending the Convention joined in signing a letter to Mr. Howe expressing their regrets because of his retirement and their appreciation of his efforts to bring their State prominently to the front. The Nebraska delegation also passed resolutions thanking Mr. Howe for securing the selection of Mr. Thurston as temporary chairman of the Convention, and commending his labors as a committeeman.

The Republicans of Western Maryland are so well pleased with the temperance plank in the Chicago platform, that at a recent meeting to profess their faith afresh they censured the action of the Maryland delegate who voted against that resolution in the National Convention.

It makes one dizzy to count all of the Democrats who are openly withdrawing from the free-trade party these days; but one of the most notable cases reported is that of G. Q. Richmond, of Pueblo, Col., recently a member of the State Central Committee. nounces his loathing for the leading policy of Mr. Cleveland in resonant terms.

Frank Hurd really acts as if he wanted the Congressional nomination again in his old Ohio district this year; and the Republicans of Toledo hope that he will get it.

William L. Scott, having taken the scalp of Postnaster Button, of Eric, a Republican, the boss's local organ, "The Herald," declares that the removal was for cause, and that an investigation had uncovered irregularities of a serious nature. Mr. Button denies that there has been any investigation, that his cashbook has been asked for, or that any charges have been preferred, to his knowledge, while a Corry paper quotes A. B. Osborne, a Democrat, who assisted in getting a successor appointed, as declaring that he never heard of any accusation being made against Button. It looks like a clear case of "reform."

William Broadhead, proprietor of extensive alpaca works in Jamestown, N. Y., having been reported as a onvert to free-trade notions, emphatically denies it, and cites a fine array of facts, observed while he was abroad, as reasons for being more of a protectionist

Senator Spooner is said to prefer for Governor of Wisconsin next term Horace A. Taylor, recently chair man of the Republican State Committee.

ABOU GROVE CLEVELAND.

Abou Grove Cleveland, late of Buf-fa-lo, Awoke one night from dreams of autumn's woe, And saw within the moonshine of his room, Making it sweet and like a Mugwump in bloom, An angel writing on a gold type-writer; Brass made Grove bold as Sullivan, the fighter, And to the presence in his room he said, "What writest thou?" The vision raised its head And with a look suggestive of a snub Answered: "The darlings of the Cobden Club."

AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

A BRILLIANT CONCERT IN CHICAGO.

THE APOLLO CLUB GIVING THE MUSIC TEACHERS OF THE NATION GOOD CHORAL MUSIC-NOTABLE WORKS PRESENTED, [ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 5.-There were features of entrancing cauty and profound interest in the second concert of the Music Teachers' National Association series in Exposition Hail, this evening. Under better condi-tions, the affair, considered simply as an artistic entertainment without reference to its significance as an evidence of national culture, would have justified hearty enthusiasm. The drawbacks were products of circumstances and surroundings. The hall is not a fit place for a high class concert in any respect and the music fell short of its full effectiveness, because it was given with insufficient preparation. But, for what it disclosed in the way of native musical ability, creative as well as interpretative, it was exceedingly, flattering to local and National pride. The festival chorus proper did not take part in the concert, the American compositions produced being all instrumental compositions. But in four numbers of the programme the Apollo Club of Chicago, under the direction of W. L. Tomlins, gave the visitors a taste of its quality. Three of the pieces were unaccompanied, namely, a part song, "Two Lovers," by Hecht, an exquisite sixteenth century composition; Lovely Maiden," by Orlando Lassers, and an eight part motet, "Judge me, O, God," by Mendelssohn, with orchestral accompaniment. The club sang the Sanctus and Agaus Dei from Gounod's Third Mass. The pieces were splendidly adapted to bring out the good qualities of the choir and have figured in its concerts heretofore.

In its performance the club achieved a triumph

which tempts to extravagance of praise. I could very much whether there is another choir in the country of its size that can sing as well as the Apollo Club sang to-night. I have heard no chorus work half so good in many years. As an aggregation of individual gifts and talents, the new Metropolitan Society in New-York overshadows this Western organization, but whether its performances next winter will be on the same plane remains to be seen. The quality of tone was marvellously rich and homogeneous, the precision of attack splendid, the dynamic effects occasionally of ravishing beauty. The Apollo would be an ornament to any city, and here it ought to work powerfully for the refinement of public taste in

The concert began with two orchestral pieces by Frank Van Der Stucken, of ac .- York, both familiar from performances in the metropolis, the interlude from "Vlasda" and the festival march with "Ecco quam bonum" as a motto. The composer conducted his music, which made a deep impression. Here there was no impotent striving, but easy accomplishment, an eloquent and vivid expression of musical thoughts deserving of publication because of their innate nobility, energy and beauty. They set the keynote of the concert at a higher and more brillians pitch than was reached at any time on Wednesday.

The other American compositions were a concerts for violin, opus 18, by Louis Maas, of Boston, for violin, opus 18, by Louis Maas, of Boston, (played by S. E. Jacobsohn, conducted by the composer). E. A. MacDowell's first consects in A minor for planoforte (played by Teresa Carreno), and a symphony in B flat, op. 21, by G. W. Chalvick, of Boston. The symphony and planoforte concerts were both heard in Boston last season and two movements of the latter were played at one of Mr. Van Der Stucken's novelry concerts in Steinway Hall, New-York, three or four seasons ago, though with scarcely a modicum of the brilliancy and power which Madam Carreno's and professional pride as well as personal affection stimulated her to put forth all her splendid powers in its interpretation. Concerto and symphony deserve a high place among the compositions of American writers.

Mr. Chadwick's work is strong in its scholarship,

writers.

Mr. Chadwick's work is strong in its scholarship, but much clearer in its logical developments than its instrumentation. It is somewhat opaquely scored. The colors are not transparent and are laid on too thick. A technical error of similar nature is the most serious defect in Dr. Maas's violin concerte, though against it might also be objected that its first movement lacks the energy and vitality which are essential in an opening allegro. The second movement is a lovely romanza deserving of praise in every particular and the finals is spirited and full of humor. For the solo instrument, Dr. Maas has written effectively and he was happy in having so strongly equipped an interpreter for his work as Mr. Jacobsohn.

H. E. K.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION. Chicago, July 5.—At the business meeting of the Musical Teachers' National Association to-day the Committee on Nominations presented the following names: For president, Albert R. Parsons, New-York; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Doane, Ohio; Programme Committee, Calixta Lavelle, W. W. Gilerist and J. C. Fillmore; Executive Committee, Richard Zeckner, Thomas A. Becket and Fred. S. Law; Examining Committee on American Composers, G. W. Chadwick, Frank Vand Der Stucken and Johann H. Beck; alternate, Arthur Foot. A paper was read by J. E. P. Aldous, of Hamilton, Ont., on "The best J. E. P. Aldous, of Hamilton, Onl., on The best means to be adopted for the spread and fostering of a healthy taste for high-class must outside the great musical centres. The discussion of the paper was led by J. A. Butterfield of Chicago. A masterly paper on "The Nature and Sources of Wagner's Power as a Musician." was read by Frederick Grant Gleason, and was particularly well received by the audience.

WHO WILL RUN WALLACK'S THEATRE? MANY RUMORS AFLOAT, BUT NO DECISION CAN BE

REACHED YET. It was stated in The Tribune on Wednesday that it was possible that Henry E. Abbey would consent to surrender his lease of Wallack's Theatre if his successor would agree to play the three attractions, Coquelin, Mary Anderson and Mrs. Potter, at the comparatively low rental at which he had booked them. Sumors and reports to the effect that the transaction had been completed were generally printed and circulated yesterday, but the truth is that no definite decision has been reached. The probability is, however, that as Mr. Abbey would not have any special need of the theatre after the seventeen weeks which his three stars will fill, he will be glad to be relieved of the running of Wallack's and of the Star, as his various other enterprises would require nearly all his

Theodore Moss declined yesterday to make any statement for publication till the matter should be finally Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Abbey's private secretary said: "There can be no decision in this affair till Mr. Abbey has been heard from, and that will be at the earliest nearly two weeks, as he is now at Hamburg. There are a great many details involved in Hamburg. There are a great many details involved in the proposal, and these could not be considered or adjusted by cable." Should Mr. Abbey surrender his lease, there are several people desirous of routing the theatre. The person who would, however, probably secure it is a well-known New-York manager, who would take over Mr. Wallack's long lease of the property, and, assuming possession at the beginning of exact season, would play Mr. Abbey's stars at the extremely reasonable rental of \$2,400 a week. Mr. Moss would probably himself run the Star as a first-class combination house, for which the extensive abterations about to be begun will eminently fit it.

MAYOR HEWITT KISSES THE GIRLS.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR COLONEL SHEP. ARD'S CHECKS-WRITERS OF PRIZE STORIES Mayor Hewlit yesterday performed the pleasant task of distributing to the young people who were the lucky contestants, the prizes offered by Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, Editor of "The Mail and Express," for the prize stories and poems published in that paper on the Fourth. The successful competitors were Bertha Loomer, age sixteen, of Hoboken, N. J., first prize, \$100; Emma Locke Rianhard, age sixteen, second prize, \$50; Alexander Nelson Easton, a nephew of Edmund Clarence Stedman, age thirteen hird prize (for poetry), \$35, and Isaac Moss, age fifteen, fourth prize, \$25. The Mayor handed to each Colonel Shepard's check for the amount named, and in doing so kissed the girls. Before this part of the ceremony was reached Colonel Shepard and Mr. Hewitt made speeches. The Mayor spoke of foreign mmigration and its effect upon American citizenship, and in the course of his remarks expressed the follow-

I should require that they (foreigners) should be able o acquire a knowledge of American institutions by studying either in their own tengue or ours.

Colonel Shepard-A residence of five years would teach them that, would it not? Mayor Hewitt-I think it hardly wise to make that re-

striction. I think that if these children are required to be residents of this country for twenty-one years, like these we boys and these two girls, I think it would not be a great hardship if we were to ask foreigners for a fourteen ears' or twenty-one years' residence. I myself would be in favor of twenty-one years.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Philadelphia, July 5 (Special).—The second annual ssion of the College Association of Pennsylvania was held to-day at the University of Pennsylvania. Vice-President Edward H. Magill, president of Swarthmore College, delivered the annual address of the retiring president, his subject being: "The proper province of president, his subject being: "The proper province of the different grades of colleges and introductory pre-paratory schools." Professor Enoch Perrinne, of Buckneil University, read a report upon "Statistics and results of a college education." This was fol-lowed by a discussion upon "Practical questions and answers with reference to college affairs." This evening a reception was given by Dr. Pepper, who delivered an address of welcome, responded to by Dr. Magill. A paper on "Education of Women in our Colleges" was read by President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College.